

The Abbeville Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &c., &c.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

"Let it be instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—Junius.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1863.

VOLUME XII.—NO. 7.

The Abbeville Press.
ABBEVILLE, S. C.
W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, JUNE 19, 1863.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. W. A. Lee, formerly one of the Proprietors of this paper, to continue the publication of the Press during our absence in the army. He is authorized to receipt for all moneys due this Office.

LEE & WILSON, Proprietors.
Jan'y 1st, 1863.

The friends of JAMES S. COTHRAN announce him as a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature, occasioned by the death of Col. James M. Perrin.

MANY FRIENDS.
The friends of Lieut. W. A. Lee announce him as a Candidate at the ensuing election, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the State Legislature, by the death of Col. James M. Perrin.

The citizens of Abbeville village are directed to read the Resolution by order of the Town Council of Abbeville in this issue.

Mr. J. A. Wier gives notice in another column that he has on hand Cotton Cards and Factory Thread for sale. Mr. Wier sells his cards at a very trifling profit and those who need these useful articles will not gain by delaying to call on him, as prices are not declining.

ATTENTION—ABBEVILLE MOUNTED MEN!!
A meeting of this corps will be held in the Court House, on next Saturday, the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is urgently requested as an election for officers will be held and the company fully organized.

PROMOTED.
We learn that Captain W. W. Perryman, of the 2d Regiment S. C. V., has been promoted to the command of Major of his Regiment for efficiency as an officer and soldier.

COL. ORE
Passed through our town en route to his home from a tour in the West, last Tuesday. The Colonel is in fine health and spirits and entertains unbounded confidence in the success of our arms.

AT HOME.
Captain H. S. Kerr, of the 2d S. C. V. Rifles arrived home a few days ago. The Captain is looking uncommonly well and in fine spirits. Mr. William Butler has arrived home with his son who was severely wounded in the late battle of Chancellorsville.

MILLIKEN'S BEND
Which is said to be occupied by Gen. Kirby Smith, is a small place on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Madison Parish, about forty miles above the mouth of Yazoo river. Madison Parish has a population of about 1,600 whites and about 8,000 blacks.

DEATH OF SERGEANT CHALMERS.
We learn that a telegram received in this place on last Tuesday evening announces the death of Sergeant Richard Chalmers, of Captain Owen's company, 1st S. C. Cavalry. Sergeant Chalmers left here in fine health and spirits a few weeks ago to join his command in Virginia. He has been a faithful soldier and was never known to shrink from any duty required of him by his superior officers. His wife accompanied him to his command and shortly after his arrival there fell a victim to disease. He was a native of Newbury District and educated at Due West in this District. It is expected his remains will be brought home by his bereaved wife.

VICKSBURG.
Vicksburg is the great pivot upon which hangs the destinies of nations—all eyes are turned toward that point. We have not the least doubt but that Vicksburg will stand, and if so it will be a crisis in the present war—the war current then must change. Vicksburg is the most important position in the Confederacy and we believe is the most formidable one in the world. One-half the troops now garrisoned at Vicksburg are sufficient for its defense. All the improvements of modern warfare that float upon the water have been hurled against this little city without the least hope of success. The enemy embarrassed at the ill-success by water has undertaken its destruction by a land force, co-operating at the same time, with the fleet in front; but the rear of Vicksburg has natural defenses ten thousand times stronger than human skill can erect—they were built by the hand of a Being that directs the downfall and uprisings of nations—"Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." May it not be that Vicksburg with its natural fortifications were formed by the Supreme Architect of the Universe for the function it is now performing? Who knows! Time is long will, tell the tale. Gen. Grant with the flower of the Northern army has made several of the most desperate and daring assaults upon these Natural Works, only to spill, unwarded, the life blood of from 30,000 to 50,000 of his best troops, while our loss did not exceed 500 men—still the earthen goes on. The works of Nature are designed for specific purposes and may it not be that the peculiar formation of the hills around Vicksburg was intended by God for the best works of an oppressed people to free themselves from tyranny. It is not ludicrous to think that such a thing may be.

The Mississippi river is the great sort, whose ventricle is like Ithaca, of the once United States, and disgorges itself into the mighty waters of many nations. Its majestic bosom has been defiled by the iron rod of tyranny—and crimsoned by their own blood. This great vessel that has given so much vitality to a powerful nation can never be rendered, but the vile assassin that pollute its waters can be limited to their own territory and a line of demarcation established that will stand as long as liberty is known to the race of men.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers are directed to advertisements of "50,000 pounds Wool wanted." Hoop Skirts made and repaired; Commissary General's Notices; Notice to Commissioners of Roads; Ordinary's and others.

DISASTROUS FRESHET.

A very disastrous freshet fell in the neighborhood of this place on last Saturday night and Sunday morning. Some of the streams were higher than ever known to have been before. The corn on the bottom lands was in a nice growing condition—a great deal of which was washed up by the roots or covered with sand; a great deal of wheat, almost ready for the harvest, was destroyed in like manner. We learn that the heavy rain was confined to a small territory, consequently the amount of damage done has not been alarming; a few individuals, however, have suffered materially.

JOHN MILTON McCORD.

John Milton McCord, of Captain Johnson's company, 1st S. C. Cavalry, died at a private house, near Culpeper, Va., on the 31st of January, last. This young man when he joined the ranks of his company had just turned the seventeenth year of his age. He endured the hardships common to the soldier and faithfully performed the duties without a murmur. He had gained the utmost confidence and esteem of his Captain and commanding officers by his punctuality in executing the duties he was called upon to perform. In fact, he was a favorite, we learn, among the officers when ever particular commands were to be carried out. He was a young man of frail constitution and shortly after a severe exposure, for several days on the banks of the Rappahannock, the fatal disease, typhoid pneumonia, made him its victim. He lay sick in camp several days before he was removed to the "Dunkerson's," a private house, near Culpeper, where he suffered the tortures of the disease for twenty-one days, but not without the careful attention of two brothers who administered to his wants. His remains arrived here on last Thursday's train, and his funeral services performed on last Saturday by Rev. Dr. Turner, and were interred at Long Canes Grave yard. This youthful soldier sustained an irreproachable moral character and had enlisted the good will of his fellow soldiers. Thus has passed away another of Abbeville's youthful and heroic defenders of Southern liberty.

THE CURRENCY.

We publish in to-day's issue an article, under the head of "Financial," which we direct the attention of our readers, clipped from the Richmond Daily Examiner. Every person should read it, who has Confederate Treasury notes on hand, and not accordingly. The provision made by Congress for the funding of particular issues has been extensively published in our papers throughout the Confederacy and those who suffer the notes to depreciate in their possession cannot blame the Government, or the press of our country for not giving sufficient warning.

The redundant circulation has already been decreased considerably by the funding in 8 per cent Bonds—and there will be a greater rush for the 7 per cent Bonds and the circulation materially reduced; from the effects of which we anticipate a general tumbling in prices of many articles of necessity. We sincerely hope it will have a salutary effect generally. The course the Richmond Banks pursued seems to us anything but commendable. Had all the Banks of the Southern Confederacy refused, as the Richmond Banks did, not to receive on deposit notes bearing date prior to the 1st of December, 1862, an unnecessary panic throughout the country would have been the result. Every person has ample time to fund his notes and those who do not must suffer the consequence. There are no doubt many persons, who have a very small amount of the issues alluded to and who cannot afford to hold the Bonds—those persons should at once exchange such notes with persons who are anxious to invest in the 7 per cent Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

The following article we clip from the Daily Richmond Examiner of the 11th inst., which will be read with interest, by those who have on hand Confederate Treasury notes; it contains all the information desired in relation to the funding of Treasury notes:

The money market.—The marked feature of the money market is the notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the plan of Congress, in relation to the funding of its notes. The notice is to the following effect: All Treasury notes issued prior to 6th April, 1863, are fundable in seven per cent. bonds until the 1st of August next inclusive. After that date all notes bearing date prior to the 1st of December, 1862, cease to be fundable in any stock. Notes bearing date between the 1st of December, 1862, and the 6th April, 1863, can be funded in seven per cent. bonds any time on or before the 1st of August, 1863, after which time they are fundable only in four per cent. bonds. Notes bearing date on and after the 6th April, 1863, are fundable in six per cent. bonds if presented within one year from the first day of the month printed across their face; after that year they are fundable only in four per cent. bonds. Treasury notes issued under the act of 16th May, 1861, and entitled to be funded in eight per cent. bonds, payable in ten years, must be presented on or before the 31st day of July, or they will be debarred the privilege of being funded. So great a disparity in the value as exists in the Government bonds—bearing, respectively, four, six, seven, eight, and ten per cent.—must bring confusion upon our currency. Such varying values in the notes issued by the Government are productive of advantage to none but those who speculate in Government securities, and are calculated to embarrass the ordinary transactions of communities. We see this already in the recent action of the Richmond banks receiving that after yesterday (the 10th) they shall receive on deposit to-day none of the Confederate notes bearing date prior to the first of December, 1862, and the consequence is the depreciation of this class of notes—they being no longer "bankable" with the banks in this city. In striking contrast with this liberal and dangerous policy

of the Richmond banks is the action of the banks of Lynchburg and Petersburg, which have determined to continue to receive and pay out the old issue. It is to be hoped that there is patriotism enough with the banks of Richmond to rescind their resolution when they see the financial disaster that must ensue from the rejection of so large a portion of our currency. The amount of old issue now afloat in the Confederacy falls little short, it is estimated, of one hundred and fifty millions. It remains to be seen how much of these notes repudiated by the Richmond banks can be absorbed by the funding at seven per cent. till the first of August. The fewer that are afloat the better for the people; but it is very clear that they are to lose considerably in any event. They are in a great degree in the hands of people who are not able to fund them, and who will be compelled to pay them out or sell them. The time which has elapsed since the plan of coercing their holders to fund them was put in force is too brief to allow us to come to any other conclusion. It seems to be the duty of the people, if the Richmond banks shall adhere to their resolution of discrediting and depreciating the currency, to meet together and have a free and full interchange of views upon the best policy to be pursued. It has been proposed that the merchants and tradesmen agree to receive a proportion not exceeding fifty per cent. of old Treasury notes in the settlement of claims. If this be done, public confidence in the old notes will be restored, and they will continue to be used as currency, at par, until the last of August, by which time, the collection of the war tax will have commenced, and a means of rapid absorption afforded. Leaving in the judgment of parties well informed in financial matters, but a small proportion of the old issue in circulation after the first of August. This process would cause but little embarrassment in the departments of trade. The amount of notes issued since December 1st, 1862, to 1st June (between 250 and \$300,000,000) may be considered at least double the amount of old issue now in circulation. The proportion of the new issue afloat in this city is larger than ratio of its circulation there in other portions of the Confederacy, as this is the point from which the heaviest disbursements from the Treasury are made and put in circulation; and those disbursements, of course, consist of notes which are fundable during a period of twelve months.

FROM OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENT.
CAMP 19TH REGIMENT, S. C. VOLs.,
SHELBYVILLE, TENN., June 8, 1863.

Still on picket—Guard Duty—Roll call—Dress Parade—Inspection—Preaching—Ruins—The Crops—Wheat—Corn—Gasses—Milk—Cows Profitable—Price of Milk—Dr. Lynch—Dr. Jennings—Promotions—Lieut. James D. Waddell—Returned—Accident—For Duty—New Subscribers, etc., etc.

Dear Wilson: We are still quietly occupying our old "Picket" grounds. Last week we thought it probable that we would make an early advance in the direction of Murfreesboro, but now everything is as usual. This is the third week that we have been on duty here. We now expect to be relieved next Monday by another Brigade of our Division. The guard duty here is such as to put every man on duty every five or seven days. Except this duty we have but little to do. We are called out at daylight every morning for roll call, and remain under arms until sunrise. At the first sight of the morning sun we are dismissed from duty until five o'clock in the evening when we are ordered out for Dress Parade. This is our daily duty, except Sundays. At nine o'clock on Sunday mornings our arms are inspected by one of the Field officers, but we have no Dress Parade in the evening.

Since Rev. J. G. Richards, of Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, S. C., has been with us he has preached to us every Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock. Last Sunday he preached from the words, "How long halt ye between two opinions? if the Lord be God, follow him, if he Baal, then follow him."—1 Kings xviii, 21.

We have had frequent rains during the last two weeks, previous to which the crops in this locality had begun to suffer on account of the drought. We have now had a fine season and everything appears in a good growing condition. Wheat will be ready to cut in a few days. It promises an abundant yield at the coming harvest. Corn is small but looks well. I think that corn is not planted here as soon, by a month, as in South Carolina. There are but few fields of cotton to be seen along the roads. This country abounds with an abundance of rich grasses, and as a consequence the cattle here are fat and sleek. Milk cows are, I believe the most profitable property one can hold here now. They are far superior to those of South Carolina, and they cost nothing or very little during the summer for food. The demand for milk cannot be supplied at one dollar per quart for sweet milk, or fifty cents per quart for buttermilk. Milk is almost invariably highly watered. Butter is two dollars per pound.

It is much regretted here that Surgeon Lynch has been ordered to report to another Regiment for duty. Dr. Lynch by his kindness to our men at Murfreesboro, had endeavored himself to fill of us. Dr. J. H. Jennings, of Edgefield, is now the acting Surgeon of our Regiment. We like him very much. He is always kind to the sick, and is ever ready to administer to the wants of the sick. He has by his

generosity, won for himself many friends in the Regiment.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. J. S. Pocher has recently been commissioned Quartermaster of the 10th Reg't. He has filled the office for some months in quite a satisfactory manner. He merits the commission which he has received.

Serg't. Smith of Capt. Palmer's Company has been elected and commissioned Lieutenant of that Company vice Lieut. Pocher promoted.

Lieut. James D. Waddell, of Capt. Deau's Company has been acting Regimental Quartermaster in the absence of Capt. Pocher. Lieut. Waddell is well qualified for the duties of the office and is active and prompt in the discharge of those duties.

RETURNED.—After an absence of two weeks Lieut. Col. Pressly returned to camp a few evenings since. We are glad to see him back again.

ACCIDENT.—Private David Glysen, of Capt. W. J. M. Lee's Company, accidentally discharged his rifle on Thursday last, painfully wounding himself, the ball passing through the calf of his leg. The wound was carefully dressed by Surgeon Daily. Glysen was sent to General Hospital. The wound is not a dangerous one.

The following persons who have been absent on furlough or at Hospitals have recently returned to camp for duty: R. L. Williams; J. S. Salter; Joseph Cresswell; John Brooks; Thomson Brown; Wm. McCarty; C. Row; Moses New; James Snipes.

Send the Press to
Mrs. M. A. Jones, Donaldville, S. C.
Jas. Connor, Double Branches, Ga.
J. A. Simms, 19th S. C. Reg't.
S. Morse, Chappels Depot, S. C.
Rob't. W. Wilson, Tunnel Hill, Ga.
Yours Respectfully,
H. W.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, June 14.—Letters from Fredericksburg by this evening's train state that the Yankees have returned to the Stafford side of the Rappahannock. Two trains crowded with troops were seen to leave the depot this morning. A considerable number of tents on the other side have also disappeared. The enemy still remain on the river bank.

RICHMOND, June 15.—Northern States of 13th state that whilst the steamer Maple Leaf was conveying 300 Confederate officers from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, on Wednesday, the prisoners overpowered the guard and captured the boat, run her in near the Virginia shore, when all but twenty six escaped. General Dix sent a cavalry force after them, but to the latest advices had not recaptured them.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Shelbyville, June 11.—The enemy's advance pickets are seven miles from Murfreesboro, and our pickets are in sight of them.

It is reported that the enemy has been reinforced by garrison forces from Kentucky.

No demonstrations have been made to induce the belief that there will be an early conflict.

A great religious revival prevails in General Bragg's army. Thousands of converts are being made.—Atlanta Intelligence.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.
RICHMOND, June 16.—A dispatch to the President from General Lee dated June 15th, says: "God has again crowned the valor of our troops. Early's division stormed the enemy's entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c."

SHELBYVILLE, June 15.—Louisville papers of the 12th have been received. The Journal says a Federal officer from Vicksburg last Friday, reports Grant's reinforcements to exceed 60,000 of all arms, and the fall of Vicksburg is considered inevitable; the day delayed only to save blood.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Private dispatches from Grant, dated Monday, say he is communicating with Banks. Johnston is concentrating his troops and endeavoring to cross Big Black with 20,000 troops.

SHELBYVILLE, June 13.—A special dispatch from Washington, dated June 9, to the N. Y. Tribune, states that the siege of Vicksburg is progressing admirably. The siege guns are within pistol shot of the enemy's works. Lincoln is perfectly easy about Grant's operations, and is confident he can be reinforced faster and heavier than the rebels.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Admiral Foote is making extensive preparations to assume command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

A new attack on Charleston is expected.

RICHMOND, June 16.—The New York Herald of the 13th received. Its news generally anticipated by extracts from the Chronicle of the same date.

The Herald predicts that Lee will make a descent upon Winchester and Harper's Ferry with an overwhelming force and then move rapidly with Stuart's whole column across Maryland into Pennsylvania, upon a mission of plunder and destruction, by way of retaliation.

Magruder had entire control of the Opelousas Railroad, and was within fifteen miles of the city. The Federals were much excited.

General Pierce, Dow and Sherman are dead.

The troops are on the move, and all being sent up to Port Hudson. The wounded are continually arriving.

The New Orleans papers publish nothing about the battle.

Last Sunday Grierson burned the Court House at Clinton, La., and then left.

A Courier from Vicksburg reports the garrison in good spirits and confident.

Loss slight.

SOUTH CAROLINA "ROLL OF HONOR."

In response to numerous applications, the subscriber announces the preparation of a "South Carolina Roll of Honor"—a volume whose design is to perpetuate the name of every soldier son of the State who has fallen by disease or in battle during the war. In furtherance of this undertaking, the request is made of every family who have been thus afflicted to send promptly to the address here now assigned, a brief biographical sketch of the deceased embracing name, age, place of birth, occupation, regiment and company, and incidents of battle or attesting death, and especially such dying declarations as may reflect the character of the patriot and hero. The whole will then be revised and arranged in alphabetical form, and published as soon after the war as possible. It is desirable that a separate record should be devoted to the many South Carolinians who have fallen in the service of other States. If the expense and dimensions of the work be not too great, it will embrace many engravings of the dead, but at present the latter is not required.

With generous co-operation on the part of the citizens of the State in this matter, South Carolina will not have occasion to erect a monumental column "to the memory of the unknown and unrecorded dead."

The press of the State will confer a favor by freely circulating the above request and urging attention to the subject.

P. G. DeFONTAINE, Spartanburg, S. C.

We learn that the "Camp Fire, Marches and Battle Fields of the Southern Revolution," by Persons is nearly ready for publication, and but for the desire to embrace recent important events, would have been issued before. It will embrace from six to seven hundred pages, and be an interesting compendium of the history heroism, romance, and fact of the war.

CONSIGNEES.

The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:

J. McBride, J. M. Campbell, Jas. Taggart, H. T. Ravenel, W. B. Dorn, J. M. Lotimer, M. A. Martin, A. A. Williams, J. Pollard, J. W. W. Marshall, J. W. Lewis, W. Wickliff, R. M. Palmer, R. M. Lewis, N. Scales, L. J. Patterson, F. M. Mitchell, Mrs. J. N. Perrin, S. McGill, H. W. Lawson, M. R. Banner, Dr. E. Parker, D. M. Turner, J. J. Cunningham, J. E. Calhoun, L. H. Russell, Mrs. Joel Smith.

D. R. SONDELEY, Ag't.

CHRONICLE & SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS:
DAILY PUBLISHED MORNING AND EVENING.
ONE YEAR \$20.00
SIX MONTHS 10.00
THREE MONTHS 5.00

ONE YEAR TRI-WEEKLY: 12.00
SIX MONTHS 6.00
THREE MONTHS 3.00

WEEKLY. A. MAMMOTH SHEET:
ONE YEAR 4.00

ALL PAPERS STOPPED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR NOT PREVIOUSLY RENEWED.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS, Charles Evans, has applied to me for letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Campbell, late of the District aforesaid deceased.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be held at Abbeville Court House, on the 20th day of June inst., to show cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in the 87th year of Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE HIGHEST CASH

PRICES.

Will be paid for

NEGROES.

Address, ALLEN VANCE,

Greenwood, S. C.

Feb 27 48 1f

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Estate of David Keller, dec'd.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of David Keller, deceased, now due, by Note or Account, are solicited to pay the same to Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, (of the Press Office) and those having demands against the Estate will present them to the same, properly attested.

NANCY KELLER, Adm'r.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, June 15, 1863.

OUR vandal foe, unable to cope with the resources of a more powerful warfare which arouses the indignation of every heart capable of a patriotic emotion. Not content with arresting down in the front of the nation, and confining them in loathsome dungeons, and with seizing our contented slaves and inhumanly placing them in military organizations, to be shot down in the front of the nation, they have inaugurated a system of robbery into the interior of the States, stealing negroes, burning cities and farms, destroying live stock and growing crops and spreading desolation every where in their track. To meet this concentration of our forces already in the field and afford adequate internal protection to the States, the President of the Confederacy deems it expedient to call for a certain number of volunteers to service within their respective limits. Upon the Governor of South Carolina he calls five thousand men, for the period of six months from the first day of August next, to be furnished by the State, to be organized into a volunteer force, organized under the Act in public law "To provide for legal aid and special service," at least an equal number be mustered and reported to the War Department as subject to the call of the President service within the State.

These organizations may be voluntary, will be seen by an examination of the Act, are for special service only within the State, derelict of their own selection, and with privilege of remaining at home in the pursuance of their ordinary avocations unless called for temporary emergency to active duty.

Now, therefore, I, M. L. B. BONHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and of the State of South Carolina, and upon the people of the State to assemble on the day fixed in the annexed orders, at the respective Regiments, Parades, Grounds, and to raise and organize the forces called for by the President for the defense of the State. For two years, your brothers have borne the brunt of this war for independence of the frontiers of the Confederacy. The time has now arrived to show yourselves worthy of those gallant men by protecting their homes, their wives and their children, in common with your own. Until the above organizations are taken, plans, it is recommended to the citizens of the State to continue existing voluntary organizations and to form immediately others, with such arms as the State may furnish, and to be attached to each of these. Many a deadly volley may be directed from the bluffs and forests lining their banks. In meeting the above call, the President of the Confederacy is filled with the expectation of the more complete organization for neighborhood protection, of which as is less fitted, by years or otherwise, for the active duties of a soldier.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Columbia, this sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1863, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. L. B. BONHAM.

Wm. R. Huxar, Secretary of State.

An Act to Provide for Local Defence and Special Service.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers of such kind and in such proportion as he may deem expedient, to serve for such time as he may prescribe, for the defence of exposed places or localities, or such special service as he may deem expedient.

SECTION 2. And such forces shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, for the local defence or special service aforesaid, the muster roll setting forth distinctly the services to be performed; and the said volunteers shall not be considered in actual service until thereto specially ordered by the President. And they shall be entitled to pay or subsistence only for such time as they may be on duty under the orders of the President or by his direct appointment.

SECTION 3. Such volunteer forces, when so accepted and ordered into service, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the (the) defence," approved March 6, 1861, and may be attached to such divisions, brigades, regiments or battalions as the President may direct, and when not organized into battalions or regiments before being mustered into service, the President shall appoint the field officers of the battalions and regiments when organized as such by him.

APPROVED August 21, 1861.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20.

To carry into effect the proclamation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Act of Congress, "To provide for local defence and special service," it is hereby ordered:

I. That the commanding officers of the Militia Regiments assemble at their usual places of parade, on TUESDAY, the 7th of July next, all persons within the limits of their respective commands liable to any military service by the laws of the State, and call for volunteers to meet the requisition of the President of the Confederate States on this State for troops for local defence—persons between the ages of forty and forty-five to be included in the call.

II. If any Regiment or Battalion of Militia volunteers its quota, the quota shall be fixed by General Orders, and by giving this order, the commanding officer of such Regiment will immediately call for those liable to "local military duty," and beyond the quota of their respective Districts, between the ages of forty and fifty (40 and 50) years, a sufficient number of men to make up said quota.

III. The commanding officers of Regiments are required immediately to organize the troops thus raised into companies, of not less than sixty-four (64) and not more than one hundred and twenty-five (125) privates, by holding elections for company officers, viz: one Captain, one First Lieutenant and two Second Lieutenants, three commissioned officers—four Sergeants, four Corporals—to be appointed by the officers, and immediately return to the office of the Adjutant General, and rolls of the companies.

IV. The commanding officers of Best Companies are required to prepare and return to the Adjutant General, officers of their respective Regiments on the day above mentioned, accurate rolls of all males residing within their respective beats between the ages of forty and fifty (40 and 50) years.

V. Officers of the militia between the ages of forty and fifty years, will be subject to draft.

VI. Companies organized under this order will hereafter be organized by orders issued

from this office, into Regiments of ten companies each, by the election of field officers; and when called into the field, will be mustered into Confederate service, for local defence and special service within the limits of this State, for the term of six months from the first day of August next.

VII. The commanding officers of Regiments are charged with the prompt extension and execution of this order, and any default on their part, or on the part of any officer, will be visited with the severest penalties of the law.

By command of the Adjutant General.

A. C. GARRINGTON,

Adjutant and Inspector-General S. C.

Charleston and Columbia papers published three times a week, and all other papers in the State published weekly, until the 4th of July.

June 17, 1863, 7-3

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be